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went on bicycle trips to sketch the still existing memorials of the early days, and searched the archives for material. The result is a book full of sketches reproducing picturesque bits from the architecture, handiwork, and other aspects of the olden time, besides a number of portraits of the old worthies themselves. The letter-press in which these sketches are set has much antiquarian and historical value and carries a vivid human interest, for it deals with the men and women who helped to fashion the destinies of a great colony.

Thirty Seasons in Scandinavia. By E. B. Kennedy. lx and 278 pp., and 20 half-tone illustrations. Edward Arnold, London; and Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1903. (Price, \$3.80 net; \$4 by mail.)

Mr. Kennedy was attracted to the solitudes of the Norwegian fiords and the great Scandinavian uplands by the advantages they offer to the man who loves to spend his vacations with rod, rifle, or gun in hand. He found that the arts of the angler and the Nimrod may be practiced there with the keenest zest and delight, and the result is that for thirty-one consecutive seasons he has wandered for many weeks along the seaboard and in the far interior. He has had rich experiences in roughing it through the great peninsula; and having an eye for the beautiful and the tastes both of the naturalist and the sportsman, he has filled his pages with a large variety of interesting description and information, bringing us into closer touch with the phases of nature that are most characteristic of the country. The book has also considerable geographical interest of the popular sort. The author speaks of the Jostedal Glacier as covered with perpetual snow and the largest and finest in Europe:

This gigantic octopus shoots its twenty-four icy tentacles into the valleys which form its boundaries. Its length is about sixty English miles and area about 500 square miles.

Sporting camps, the salmon and trout streams, lemmings, reindeer, beavers, and other beasts and birds, ski travel, winter sports, and the condition of the peasantry are among the many topics of the volume.

In Russian Turkestan. By Annette M. B. Meakin. xvii and 316 pp., 16 full-page illustrations, a map, and Index. George Allen, London, 1903. (Price, 7s. 6d.)

The writer, whose earlier travels and studies were an excellent preparative for this journey and its literary results, does not dilate,

like many travellers, upon her personal experiences, but condenses what she saw and learned in Turkestan into a most interesting account of the country and its people. She has thus made a book that ranks above the ordinary works of travel; and the volume has a place of its own in the literature of Russian Turkestan, because probably no other book equals it as an intimate study of some phases of the people, and especially of the women and the household life of that region. The author describes the Sarts, their management of the precious water which creates the oases they occupy, their trees and remarkable fruits, and their great cotton, silk, and other industries. She describes the native and the Russian methods of government, and the building of Sart towns and their characteristics. We realize why the natives are called the strictest Mohammedans in the world, and recognize the fanaticism which made their land forbidden to all unbelievers until the Russians forced their domination upon the people. There are chapters on Sart colleges and schools, the women and children, marriage, cookery, and other aspects of the people, with all their blessings and ills. In Part II the political divisions and chief cities are described in greater detail, and the Kirghis and Tekke Turkomans are treated in two interesting chapters. Some of the photographs are unique, and no one but a woman would have been permitted to take them. They deal with the inner life of the people, and some of them show the women and their young families in the rooms or courts of their houses. The book is full of information, vividly presented and never flagging in interest; and it illustrates the fact that women with acute and accurate powers of observation enjoy some advantages for the description of a new country and its people that are not within the reach of the other sex.

Australia, Our Colonies, and Other Islands of the Sea. By Frank G. Carpenter. 388 pp., 9 maps and many half-tone illustrations, and Index. American Book Company, New York, 1904. (Price, 60c.)

This is the latest of Mr. Carpenter's geographical readers. It embraces the smallest of the continents and the chief islands in every sea. It is attractive, with its many maps, pictures, and engaging letterpress. But why cannot geographical readers be made just as interesting and yet of a rather more solid and edifying character? Mr. Carpenter says something about sulphur in Sicily, but we get no idea from his remarks that Sicily is linked with every nation that uses much sulphur, because it is the greatest source of the world-supply. Children would be interested in the reason why